

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 236

8 December 1982

JAPAN

USSR Envoy Welcomes Business Mission's Visit	C 1
U.S. Under Secretary Wallis Meets Officials	C 1
Talks With Shintaro Abe	C 1
Calls on Kaneko	C 2
Japanese Washington Envoy Briefs Nakasone	C 2
Nakasone Answers Questions in Diet 8 Dec	C 3
Discusses Defense, Reagan	C 3

NORTH KOREA

VRPR Raps Chon for Awards to U.S. Servicemen	D 1
Kim Il-song Receives Departing Soviet Envoy	D 2
Special Mauritanian Envoy Concludes Visit	D 2
Meeting With Kim Il-song	D 2
Envoy Departs	D 2
Further on Bulgarian Trade Minister's Visit	D 2
Call on Kim Il-song	D 2
Economic Protocol Signed	D 3
Bulgarian Envoy Hosts Party	D 3
Minister Departs	D 4
NODONG SINMUN on Party Policy and Slogans [6 Dec]	D 4
NODONG SINMUN on Revolutionizing Peasants [3 Dec]	D 9
NODONG SINMUN Stresses Importance of Rice [2 Dec]	D 10

SOUTH KOREA

Nine Persons Charged With Violating Security Law	E 1
Expanded Anticorruption Measures Discussed	E 1
Chon Urges Campaign	E 1
KOREA TIMES 8 Dec Editorial	E 1
Parties Welcome Decision Not To Send Troops	E 3
Trade Association Recommends Devaluation of Won	E 3
[KOREA HERALD 7 Dec]	

KAMPUCHEA

VODK Hails Growing Rebel Movement in SRV	H 1
Briefs: Buddhist Delegation to India;	H 2
Hungarian Red Cross Delegation;	
AAPSO Committee Delegation Returns;	
KUFNCD Film Show	

LAOS

CSSR Youth Union Delegation Pays Visit	I 1
Arrives 4 Dec	I 1
Received by Phoumi Vongvichit	I 1
Further Materials on SRV Delegation's Visit	I 2
Received by Khamtai Siphandon	I 2
Nouhak Phoumsavan Speech	I 2
Delegation Leaves for Home	I 4
SIANG PASASON Editorial	I 5

Khamtai Siphandon Greets Cuban Armed Forces Day	I	5
Departing Swedish Ambassador Calls on Leaders	I	6
Meets With Souphanouvong	I	6
Meets With Kaysone Phomvihane	I	6

THAILAND

Army Begins Anti-Insurgent Operation in Tha Sala	J	1
[BANGKOK POST 8 Dec]		
POST on Upcoming Visit by Malaysia's Mahathir [8 Dec]	J	1

VIETNAM

Army Paper Rejects U.S. Chemical Warfare Report	K	1
Hanoi Cites BBC on UN Chemical Team's Report	K	1
Shabanov-Led USSR Delegation Pays Visit	K	1
Arrives 7 Dec	K	1
Attends Cultural Days Soiree	K	1
Hoang Tung Receives USSR Publishing Group	K	2
Social Welfare Delegation Leaves for USSR	K	2
Restoration of Socialist Market Order Urged	K	2
NHAN DAN 6 Dec Editorial	K	2
NHAN DAN 7 Dec Editorial	K	5
NHAN DAN 8 Dec Editorial	K	7
Council of Ministers Hails Thai Binh Tax Office	K	10

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

U.S. Nuclear Carriers To Be Allowed To berth	M	1
Anthony Views U.S. House Decision on Uranium	M	1
Japan Warned Not To Harm Trade Interests	M	1

INDONESIA

Air Force To Purchase Hercules Tankers	N	1
Mokhtar Discusses UN Voting on East Timor	N	1
Briefs: Use of French Satellite	N	2

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

French Embassy Clarifies Ruling on Imports	O	1
Thai-Malaysian Border Committee Meets	O	1
Briefs: OANA News Exchange; New Indonesian Consulates	O	1

SINGAPORE

Dhanabalan on Arms Supply to Khmer Forces	O	2
---	---	---

USSR ENVOY WELCOMES BUSINESS MISSION'S VISIT

OW061243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 6, KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov Monday told Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe his country will welcome a high-powered Japanese business mission scheduled to visit Moscow in February. The mission, led by business leader Shigeo Nagano, will be well treated in the Soviet Union, Pavlov was quoted as saying.

Pavlov's remark shows that the Soviet Union strongly wants to expand Russo-Japanese economic relations which deteriorated after the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Abe and Pavlov met for some 40 minutes to discuss Japanese-Soviet relations. This was the first time the Soviet envoy officially met with the Japanese foreign minister since he assumed the ambassadorship in Tokyo last February, the officials said.

Abe told Pavlov that Japan wishes to improve ties with the Soviet Union but that no major progress can be expected without solving a territorial dispute which the Soviets claim does not exist, the officials said. The foreign minister was also quoted as saying that economic relations alone could not promote bilateral ties on the whole.

Rejecting the Japanese claim to tiny islands in the northern Pacific, the Soviet ambassador told Abe that there is nothing new to add to the Soviet stand. Japan claims that the Soviets seized the islands -- Kunashiri, Etorofu and Shikotan Islands and the Habomai group -- after World War II.

The foreign minister repeated that peaceful relations between the two countries will be built after settling the territorial issue and concluding a peace and friendship treaty, the officials said. Meanwhile, Abe and Pavlov reached agreement that Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev will visit Japan next February.

U.S. UNDER SECRETARY WALLIS MEETS OFFICIALS

Talks With Shintaro Abe

OW060407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0341 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 6, KYODO -- Visiting U.S. Undersecretary of State Allen Wallis Monday called on Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to open the Japanese market wider to American farm products, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Citing the importance of economic affairs in foreign relations, Wallis told Abe that calls for protectionism are mounting in the United States even among farmers who by nature stand for free trade, according to the officials.

In reply, Abe said the new Japanese Government under Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone attaches the greatest importance to relations with the U.S. among its bilateral ties, they said. He was quoted as telling the undersecretary for economic affairs that Japan would like to resolve the mounting problems in the bilateral relations in a 'realistic and constructive manner,' according to the officials.

The first high-ranking State Department official to visit Japan since the establishment of the Nakasone Cabinet late last month is leading the American delegation to a regular bilateral sub-cabinet level consultation on overall economic affairs which started Monday in Tokyo. Wallis also reminded Abe of U.S. concern about Japan's budgetary expenditures in fiscal 1983.

Calls on Kaneko

OW070947 Tokyo KYODO in English 0932 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 7, KYODO -- Allen Wallis, visiting U.S. undersecretary of state, Tuesday urged Japan to promptly work out new market-opening measures for American agricultural products. Wallis renewed U.S. demands for wider access to the Japanese market when he visited Iwazo Kaneko, agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister.

He said Japan should impress the United States by making greater efforts to open its market. He warned protectionist moves in the United States may gather momentum in a couple of months. Wallis stressed that American farmers, who generally support the Republican Party, are hard hit by the lingering recession in his country.

He attributed their plight to the closed nature of the Japanese market to U.S. agricultural products and to promotion of subsidized exports of agricultural products by the European Community (EC).

Kaneko replied that what his ministry can do is limited but then pledged to do his best not to hamper U.S.-Japan friendship.

JAPANESE WASHINGTON ENVOY BRIEFS NAKASONE

OW080031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 8, KYODO -- Japanese Ambassador to the United States Yoshio Okawara urged Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to actively deal with trade and defense matters to alleviate American criticism of Japan.

Okawara, here on consultation with his home government, met with the prime minister Tuesday. Officials quoted the envoy as telling Nakasone that he should show concrete measures on the trade and defense issues in his talks with U.S. leaders in Washington in January. The ambassador briefed Nakasone, who is scheduled to visit America in mid-January, on the situation in the United States.

Okawara reportedly told the prime minister that U.S. criticism of Japan concerning trade and defense is becoming extremely serious following recent mid-term congressional elections. He said Japan must make active efforts to open its markets in order to protect the free trade system.

The U.S. expects Japan to increase its defense expenditure in fiscal 1983 by 7.75 percent, the same as that for the current fiscal year ending March 31, the ambassador said.

However, he added that the U.S. "understands" the 7.346 percent ceiling the Japanese Government set up earlier for next fiscal year's defense budget. Nakasone reportedly said he would deal actively with the issues.

NAKASONE ANSWERS QUESTIONS IN DIET 8 DEC

OW080841 Tokyo KYODO in English 0713 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 8, KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday work comes first was the basic idea in forming his Cabinet last month and rejected opposition criticism that he bowed to pressures from former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

Replying to questions by Socialist Party leader Ichio Asukata, the prime minister told the lower house plenary session that democracy must be based on people's trust and that politicians and political parties should act as examples to the people.

Asukata, chairman of Japan's No 1 opposition party, was the first among three questioners who took the platform on the first day of the three-day question-and-answer plenary session of the House of Representatives.

Asukata's attack focused on Nakasone's ethical stand since the prime minister picked for his Cabinet as many as six followers of ex-Premier Tanaka, who is accused of receiving a yen 500 million (about dollar 2.05 million) from Lockheed Corp. of the United States. Nakasone is also criticized for giving the justice portfolio to Akira Hatano, a confidant of Tanaka.

The Socialist Party chief expressed doubt that the Nakasone Cabinet, formed November 26, will be able to deal with possible impact next year from a Tokyo District Court ruling on Tanaka.

Tanaka, 64, is no longer a member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party but still wields considerable influence on the governing party as he controls the largest intra-party faction comprising 107 out of its 420 Diet members. Nakasone replied he paid foremost consideration to ability in picking his 20 Cabinet ministers, regardless of their party factional affiliation.

The 64-year-old prime minister remained noncommittal on Asukata's demand for a resolution demanding another politician involved in the Lockheed scandal, Takayuki Sato, to resign as a lower house member. Sato was given a suspended sentence of two years imprisonment by the Tokyo District Court last June 8.

Discusses Defense, Reagan

OW081125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 8, KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday his government will not spend more than 1 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP) for defense spending, despite hard pressure by U.S. officials.

"There is no need at present to lift the 1 percent ceiling," Nakasone said.

Nakasone was replying to questions by Japan Socialist Party Chairman Ichio Asukata who took the rostrum on the first day of the three-day question-and-answer plenary session of the House of Representatives.

Nakasone said Japan would carry out necessary defense buildup while paying due heed to the war-renouncing Constitution, the policy of arming solely for defense, and the government's three antinuclear principles. But he said Japan would defend sear lanes up to 1,000 miles from the nation's coasts as a minimum necessary measure for protection of sea traffic.

A similar pledge was made by his predecessor, Zenko Suzuki, when he visited Washington two years ago but Suzuki failed to take concrete steps to defend the sealanes vital to Japan's survival. Nakasone, 64, regarded as a hawkish conservative advocating strong self-defense forces and constitutional amendment, was installed in power last month. The sealane defense will not constitute an exercise of the right to collective defense and not pose threats to neighboring countries, Nakasone said.

On the U.S. request for Japan's supply of military technology, Nakasone said he has instructed ministries and agencies concerned to study Japan-U.S. military technology cooperation with due heed to the nation's three-point arms export ban and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

Nakasone also said he has no intention at present to move to revise the "peace constitution," while saying no institution and law is free from faults and they are to be reviewed.

Regarding economic issues, Nakasone said the maintenance of the free trade system is indispensable for Japan and Japan would check with its all might protectionist moves. He said further steps are needed to open the Japanese market to foreign goods and to formulate economic policies to stimulate domestic demand.

He said Japan will seek a settlement on U.S. demands for liberation of exports of farm products to Japan, taking into consideration supply-demand of farm products in Japan.

Following Asukata, Haruo Kino, a Liberal-Democrat, and Togo Yoneda, a socialist, also took the rostrum to interpellate Nakasone for the first time since his cabinet was inaugurated late last month.

Nakasone said he wants to exchange frank views with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the international situation and bilateral issues to strengthen Japan-U.S. relations when he visits Washington next month. He said a defense budget for next fiscal 1983 should be scrutinized and prepared in consideration of deficit-ridden state finances and at the same time Japan-U.S. relations amid U.S. calls for Japan's defense buildup.

On Japan-Soviet relations, Nakasone said Japan would continue talks with the Soviet Union to settle the northern territories problem and then conclude a peace pact for long-term stable Russo-Japanese relations.

He said Japan and China have built a base for stable relations during the past decade since the two countries normalized relations and Japan would cooperate with China broadly in the fields of political, economic and cultural affairs.

When Yoneda urged Nakasone to thaw relations with North Korea, Nakasone said Japan would maintain exchanges with North Korea and make efforts to find ways for easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

Nakasone also said Japan's economic assistance to South Korea is designed to improve the South Korean people's livelihood and welfare, but not to hamper dialogues between North and South Korea nor add fuel to tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

VRPR RAPS CHON FOR AWARDS TO U.S. SERVICEMEN

SK080526 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] At the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel on 4 December, the Chon Tu-hwan group created a commotion by awarding so-called Korean service medals and certificates of "ambassador for peace" to U.S. servicemen in South Korea who had participated in the 25 June war. This is another rash act conducted only by pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors like the Chon Tu-hwan group.

As the world well knows, the 25 June war was an aggressive war which the United States waged to expand its colonial rule to North Korea by instigating the Syngman Rhee clique.

It is a well known fact that, because of the 25 June war, calamities of war were brought about, numerous youths in this land became cannon fodder for and victims of the cursed aggressive war triggered by the United States, countless fellow countrymen suffered disasters and the beautiful 3,000-ri land was literally reduced to ashes.

Furthermore, the U.S. aggressors, who provoked the 25 June war, committed various crimes of indiscriminately destroying and setting fire to peaceful cities and rural villages and of murdering innocent residents wherever they went. Our hearts, in which their crimes are deeply engraved, are surging with endless curses and indignation against them.

It was the U.S. aggressors who plunged our masses into the calamities of war by provoking the 25 June war. They are aggressors and war maniacs, disturbing peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula and instigating war and division.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group played out the farce of awarding so-called medals and certificates of "ambassador for peace" to such U.S. aggressors. This is a rash act unveiling the sordid nature of the group as pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors and as dirty colonial stooges.

It is not a coincidence that, just when the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea is being demanded at home and abroad to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula and to realize peace and peaceful reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan group, which had begged for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops, created an ugly scene of awarding certificates of "ambassador for peace."

Today, youths, students and masses from all walks of life are vigorously staging everywhere the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, shouting the slogan: "Yankee, go home!" The masses of the world are also unanimously demanding that the U.S. aggressors withdraw from this land at an early date, terminating their colonial rule. This is a heavy blow to the Chon Tu-hwan group which is maintaining its dirty life under the protection of the U.S. masters' bayonets by hanging on to their coattails.

Proceeding from this, the Chon Tu-hwan group is desperately running amok to beg for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressors and to maintain the remainder of its doomed life under their protection.

The Chon Tu-hwan group's farce of holding a ceremony, at which it conferred certificates of "ambassador for peace" on U.S. aggressors, was aimed at maintaining its dirty life under U.S. protection, at justifying the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressors by camouflaging them with the mask of peace. However hard the Chon Tu-hwan group may attempt to cover the U.S. troops in South Korea with the mask of peace, the ploy will not work.

Just as a wolf cannot disguise itself as a sheep, however hard the Chon Tu-hwan group may try to disguise the U.S. aggressors, their nature as aggressors and plunderers cannot be veiled. Instead of creating such an ugly scene, the Chon Tu-hwan group should step down from power without delay in accordance with the unanimous will and demand of the masses at home and abroad.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES DEPARTING SOVIET ENVOY

SK080006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on December 7 received G.A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

SPECIAL MAURITANIAN ENVOY CONCLUDES VISIT

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK062354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on December 6 received Commander Brahim Ould Alioune N'Diaye on a visit to our country as a special envoy of the head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk.

The special envoy conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the special envoy in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The special envoy presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Envoy Departs

SK080126 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 8 (KCNA) -- Commander Brahim Ould Alioune N'Diaye left Pyongyang on December 7 by air after paying a visit to our country as a special envoy of Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

He was farewelled at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku. While staying in Korea they visited variously places in Pyongyang and a unit of the KPA.

FURTHER ON BULGARIAN TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT

Call on Kim Il-song

SK062359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on December 6 received the government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Georgi Karamanov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and services of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u were on hand. Also present was Vasil Penev Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift from Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

Economic Protocol Signed

SK070438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 7 (KCNA) -- The 12th meeting of the Economic and Scientific Technological Consultative Committee of the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic was held in Pyongyang.

At the end of the meeting, a protocol of the 12th meeting of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Governments of the DPRK and the BPR was signed on December 6. It was signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Georgi Karamanov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and services, who is heading the Bulgarian Government delegation.

A protocol of the 11th meeting of the scientific and technological cooperation sub-committee of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Governments of the DPRK and the BPR was also signed yesterday.

Bulgarian Envoy Hosts Party

SK070445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 7 (KCNA) -- Vasil Penev Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to our country, arranged a reception at his embassy on the evening of December 6 upon the conclusion of the visit of the Bulgarian Government delegation to Korea.

Invited there were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Pong-chu, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Chon Song-hwan, Vice-Minister of Chemical Industry Kim Yu-kun and others.

Head of the Bulgarian Government delegation Georgi Karamanov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and services of Bulgaria, spoke first at the reception. He pointed out that respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the delegation and had a cordial conversation with it.

Despite the three-year fatherland liberation war and obstacles and difficulties caused by the division of the country, the Korean people have turned their country, once backward, into a socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture and brilliant culture and art through their creative labour over the past 37 years under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, he said.

Noting that the U.S. troops have no ground to stay on in South Korea, he stressed: We support the Korean people's struggle to drive out the U.S. troops.

Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae spoke next. Pointing to the conclusion of a protocol of the 12th meeting of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic and a protocol of the 11th meeting of the sub-committee, he said: We are satisfied with this and convinced that the results of the meetings will greatly contribute to developing the relations of friendship and economic and technological cooperation between the two countries which are developing on good terms with each passing day.

Our people sincerely wish the Bulgarian people greater success in carrying out the eighth five-year plan put forward at the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and building a developed socialist society under the leadership of the party headed by respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

The attendants toasted the friendship and unity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council.

Minister Departs

SK080048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 8 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Georgi Karamanov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and services of the BPR, left Pyongyang on December 7 by air after attending the 12th meeting of the Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Kim Chong-u, vice-minister of external economic affairs; Choe Pong-chu, vice-minister of foreign trade; Chon Song-hwan, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission, and Kim Yu-ku, vice-minister of chemical industry. Also present at the airport were Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Vasil Penev Khubchev and his embassy officials.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and toured various places in Pyongyang, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae Provinces and Panmunjom.

NODONG SINMUN ON PARTY POLICY AND SLOGANS

SK080051 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2232 GMT 5 Dec 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 December editorial: "Let Us Firmly Adhere To and Implement Party Policy and Slogans"]

[Text] Our people are vigorously advancing the revolution and construction, full of firm faith and with a firm goal. This is thanks to the fact that our party has presented correct policies and slogans at every period and stage of the development of the revolution and has energetically led the struggle for their realization.

Today, in all fields of the national economy, the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is being vigorously staged under the banner of the three revolutions.

In accelerating this rewarding struggle it is important for functionaries to consistently adhere to and implement the party line and policies. Consistently adhering to and implementing the party line and policies constitutes the first priority task and revolutionary duty of functionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party's policies and slogans have constituted an enormous might encouraging and abetting workers, farmers and all working masses to victory.

Guiding functionaries occupy an important position directly organizing and leading the struggle to implement the party line and policies. For guiding functionaries who are the core elements of the party and the leading members of the revolution, there is no greater honor and value than to thoroughly implement the party line, policies and slogans so that they can come to brilliant fruition.

All of our party's line and policies have correctly reflected the urgent demands of the practice of the revolution, the organizational will of the entire party and the desire of our people.

Reflected in the line and policies are the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's grand plan and lofty will to enrich the country and allow the people to live better by vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction without the slightest slackness.

Our functionaries' work and activity are precisely the struggle to implement the party line and policies. Functionaries' faithfulness, work attitude and struggle habit emphatically find expression in the course of thoroughly and consistently implementing the party line and policies without the slightest faltering.

Those functionaries who firmly grasp the party line and policies and struggle for their implementation, going through fire and water, can be said to be functionaries who have high and lofty party spirit, working-class spirit and people-mindedness.

Where those functionaries who have lofty party spirit, leading ability and strong fighting spirit work, there can be no slackness in the work to carry out the party policies and slogans.

Maintaining consistency in carrying out the party tasks is a principled requirement proceeding from the characteristics of our party's policies. All of the party line and policies presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have thorough consistency and continuity. Precisely in these lie the boundless vitality and driving force of our party's line and policies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presents the line and policies that have a strategic significance, looking ahead to the future of the revolution with his extraordinary wisdom and scientific insight. The line and policies reflect the basic interest of the revolution and the prospective tasks.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song also advances the tasks which should be carried out in the present period in accordance with the demands of the development of the revolution and with the prevailing situation. These tasks proceed from the strategic line and policies already presented by the leader. Therefore, these tasks are to embody these strategic line and policies. Thus, all of our party's line and policies have consistency and continuity. Therefore, it is important to continuously grasp and adhere to them. In particular, once a new policy is presented, it should be carried out in close combination with the already presented policies. By doing so, we can extensively implement the party policy to the end and lead the revolution and construction to an endless upsurge.

It is a great happiness and pride for our people to carry out the revolution under the great leadership of the party which has presented the scientific line and policies in a timely manner at every period and stage of the development of the revolution and which has victoriously advanced the revolution and construction without the slightest inclination or slackness.

For our functionaries to maintain consistency in the implementation of the party policy is an honorable task to advance our revolution in line with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and intent. Our revolution can be victoriously advanced and completed only under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The leadership of the party and the leader is realized through the course of implementing the party line and policies. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has extensively elucidated the three-revolution line, the policy for the revolutionization and working classization of society, the Chongsan-ri spirit, the Chongsan-ri method, the theory of socialist economic management and the ideological and theoretical policies which are of significance in building socialism and communism. These ideologies, theories and policies, the vitality and correctness of which have been firmly proven through revolutionary practice, are valuable ideological and theoretical assets which elucidate our future and which firmly guarantee the endless victory of the revolution. Therefore, no matter how far the revolution advances, we should firmly grasp the strategic policies already presented and continue to implement them.

All of the slogans and policies of our party are firmly based on the ideology and theory already presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Therefore, they are a guideline to advance and complete our revolution in accordance with the leader's will. Therefore, only when we consistently grasp the party slogans and policies and implement them can the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology and leadership be thoroughly embodied in the party and society and the continuity of the leader's ideology and theories be guaranteed and infinitely glorified.

Our people are vigorously advancing with firm faith and stamina, looking forward with certainty to the brilliant future of the fatherland and the final victory in the revolutionary cause of chuche through the great revolutionary line, militant slogans and struggle policies of the party. Such firm faith and struggle spirit of our people have proceeded from their firm belief that nothing is impossible when they vigorously advance along the road directed by the party slogans and policies, cherishing firm faith in the correctness of these slogans and policies. The party has elucidated the road to victory with correct slogans and policies. The people have thoroughly implemented the party slogans and policies. As a result, our country has vigorously advanced along a single road of constant upsurges in the revolution and construction.

Today, we are faced with the heavy but honorable task to more vigorously advance the revolution and construction by stoutly struggling under the party leadership. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: A brilliant prospect has been unfolded ahead of our party today and our revolutionary struggle has become a more rewarding one. We should not pride ourselves on victory but should vigorously continue to struggle for a new victory. The task we have been assigned today is indeed heavy and broad. The struggle to achieve the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and the grand 10 major prospective goals by vigorously waging the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture is a very difficult task. However, when we thoroughly carry out the line, policies and slogans presented by the party, we can successfully fulfill any broad task.

All functionaries and working people should firmly arm themselves with the party line and policies and thoroughly embody them in conformity with the demands of the development of the reality. Thus, they should effect a new change in socialist construction.

The first question in implementing the party line and policies is to have profound insight into their essence and into the party center's intent reflected in these lines and policies. The party center's intent constitutes the basic guideline of all thoughts and practical activities of our functionaries. Therefore, all functionaries should correctly grasp the essence and requirement of the line, policies and slogans set forth by the party and should organize and carry out all work to meet this essence and requirement. In this connection, it is important to correctly link the work of implementing the party's strategic policies, which we should follow forever, with that of implementing the policy elucidating the immediate struggle task.

After receiving new policies and slogans, functionaries should correctly understand the inheritance nature [kyesungsong] of these policies and slogans and should consistently grasp them without fail. Thus, no matter what new tasks may loom before them, they can smoothly accomplish them, continuously and vigorously advance and comprehensively implement party policies.

The important thing in consistently implementing party policies is to closely combine the movement to create the speed of the 1980's with the movements to win the red flag of the three revolutions and to follow the example set by the unheralded heroes. The movements to win the red flag of the three revolutions and to follow the example set by the unheralded heroes are the materialization of an important policy set forth by our party, reflecting the requirement of the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea. Practical experiences gained in the past several years show that these mass movements are mighty prime movers vigorously forging ahead with socialist construction. Only when the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's in all sectors of the people's economy is closely combined with these mass movements can it be successfully waged.

The movements to win the red flag of the three revolutions and to follow the example set by the unheralded heroes are a basic core of the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, because the speed of the 1980's -- a new advance speed -- can only be created when the broad strata of the people are vigorously organized and mobilized through the strengthening of political work -- work with men. Without a mass movement to bring about a mass innovation by highly demonstrating the masses' revolutionary zeal and creativity, we cannot imagine a great success in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's. By placing priority on the movements to win the red flag of the three revolutions and to follow the example set by the unheralded heroes just as our party has already stressed, therefore, all sectors and units should effectively carry out their political work to create the speed of the 1980's.

We should also continuously uphold the party's strategic slogans reading "Let us produce, live and study in the anti-Japanese guerrilla style," "Let us make ideology, techniques and culture meet the requirements of *chuche*." These slogans set forth by our party are excellent struggle slogans for vigorously advancing the *chuche* revolutionary cause through the brilliant inheritance and development of the tradition of the anti-Japanese revolution and by giving new impetus to the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural.

Only when we firmly grasp and comprehensively materialize these slogans, which have demonstrated even greater attraction as time has passed, can we create the speed of the 1980's, bring about a great upsurge in socialist construction and brilliantly accomplish the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea.

Our functionaries should pay close attention to implementing the party's policy for vigorously accelerating socialist economic construction. Socialist economic construction is a most important revolutionary task assigned us today. Only when we continuously fan the flames of a great upsurge in all sectors of the people's economy can we implement the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and successfully achieve the magnificent 10-point prospective goal.

Our party's lines and policies elucidate all directions, detailed duties and ways for leading economic construction to victory. The problem is how successfully functionaries and workers can implement these lines and policies. All economic guidance functionaries should continuously and firmly grasp and implement economic policies the party has already set forth, such as the policy for placing priority on the extractive industry and for strengthening the independence of the economy, the management and operation of enterprises and tasks assigned to each sector. Thus, they should strengthen the country's economic might in various ways and should further improve the people's living standard by bringing about a continuous productive upsurge in all sectors of the people's economy.

A factor firmly guaranteeing consistency in implementing party policies and slogans is to create a revolutionary ethos of accepting party policies and slogans under any circumstances. All functionaries should firmly possess the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing the party line, decisions and directives and work with a strong fighting spirit and passion.

Just as the revolution should not stop half way, we should not halt even for a moment in the struggle to implement the party line and policies. Stopping work half way because of the lack of patience and persistence has nothing to do with communist revolutionaries' work manner and style. By carrying out their work in a responsible manner with an attitude worthy of the masters of the revolution and with high-level political judgment, functionaries should give great vitality to the party line and policies.

Carrying out organizational work in a responsible and careful manner constitutes an important requirement for consistently implementing party slogans and policies. Only through effective organizational work can party slogans and policies be comprehensively and brilliantly implemented. The higher the revolution and construction develops and the more frequently new tasks are assigned to us, the more closely we should organize and develop the organizational work of implementing party policies.

The organizational work of implementing party slogans and policies is the most important task of party organizations and functionaries. Party organizations and functionaries should correctly grasp a central link in the work of implementing party policies and militant slogans, should successfully conduct their tactical operations and should persistently forge ahead with evaluation and rearrangement work to implement these policies and slogans to the end. In particular, they should visit the place where party policies are implemented in reality and should correctly explain to the masses the essence, requirement and justness of party slogans and policies. Thus, they should make the struggle to implement these slogans and policies the work of the masses.

Our party's militant slogans and struggle policies are a bright lighthouse and a victorious, invincible banner of advancing and completing the Korean revolution under the banner of the *chuche* idea. By consistently grasping and implementing party policies and slogans, all functionaries and workers will have to strengthen the party's militant ability and will have to more vigorously advance socialist construction.

NODONG SINMUN ON REVOLUTIONIZING PEASANTS

SK031200 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "To Revolutionize and Working-Classize Peasants Is an Important Task Arising in the Solution of the Rural Question."

Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the law of socialist and communist construction and of the position and role of the peasant masses in the rural construction, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth long ago the original policy of revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants and saw to it that a vigorous struggle was waged for its implementation, thereby setting a brilliant example of the solution of the rural question in our era, the article says, and goes on: This is one more great contribution of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the people's cause of socialism and communism.

The most important thing in the guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who made sure that the revolutionization and working-classization of the agricultural working people was energetically pushed forward is that he set it as a most important task in the solution of the rural question and gave priority to its fulfilment.

To successfully solve all problems arising in the solution of the socialist rural question, the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, should be vigorously carried on in the countryside. The basic point here is to actively accelerate the ideological revolution to revolutionize and working-classize the peasants.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught long ago that to finally solve the rural question after the completion of the agricultural cooperation, it was necessary to put forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as a central revolutionary task and carry it out, and set forth, in particular, the wise policy of pushing the ideological revolution ahead of any other work. This indicated the most reasonable way to solve the rural question speedily and successfully.

Under the correct leadership of the party our country grasped the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the agricultural working people as the basis and thus achieved great successes in the solution of the rural question.

Another important thing in the guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song for vigorously accelerating the revolutionization and working-classization of the agricultural working people is that he gave a correct exposition of the essential contents and the principled demands of the revolutionization of the peasants and brilliantly realized them.

Revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants means rooting out the old ideological survivals and customs from their minds, firmly arming them with the communist ideas, the revolutionary ideas of the working class, and raising their technical and cultural levels to those of the working class to rear the agricultural working people to be communist revolutionaries of chuche type boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader.

This sacred work for the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants will be fully carried out only when the entire agricultural working people have boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, a stand and attitude befitting the master of the revolution, the spirit of uncompromising struggle against the class enemy, ardent love for the country, a noble collectivist spirit and communist attitude toward labour, etc.

Concretely explained in our party's policy of revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants are all problems arising in strengthening ideological education and revolutionary organizational life of the peasants in conformity with the actual conditions of the countryside and training them through revolutionary practice.

The exposition of the essential contents and principled demands of the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated the correct target and direction of the work for rearing the agricultural working people as true communist revolutionaries and opened a bright way to carry out this work.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that the function and role of the Union of Agricultural Working People were enhanced to vigorously push ahead with the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants. This is another proof showing the sagacity of his leadership.

With the vigorous acceleration of the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants under the wise guidance of the party and the leader, today an epochal change has taken place in the ideological and moral features of our agricultural working people.

NODONG SINMUM STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF RICE

SK020456 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 1 Dec 82

[NODONG SINMUN 2 December special article: "Rice Is Communism"]

[Text] This year our country greatly increased agricultural production by overcoming unfavourable weather conditions. The success in farming this year is totally the result of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's setting forth of a correct theory and policy on the agricultural problem and of his wise leadership of our people's struggle to epochally increase grain production.

After constantly attaching great significance to the agricultural problem, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has perfectly elucidated all theoretical and practical questions in solving this problem. What is important in this context is his setting forth of the slogan "Rice Is Communism." The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Rice is not only very important in building socialism, but also is important in building communism. Rice is communism.

This slogan set forth by the respected and the beloved leader is a classic standardization of the work of stressing the importance of solving rice problems in building communism. This slogan reflects brilliant successes and practical experiences in developing agricultural production in our country and a far-sighted plan for completely solving the agricultural problem.

Correctly solving the agricultural problem constitutes one of the important questions in building socialism and communism. Along with peasant problems, the agricultural problem is one of the rural problems which the party and government of the working should solve in the course of building socialism and communism. Producing great quantities of food occupies a particularly important position in solving the agricultural problem.

Food is a most important, indispensable thing in the people's daily life. Agriculture produces food and supplies raw materials needed in light industry. Without correctly solving the agricultural problem, therefore, we cannot solve food problems. Nor can we successfully build socialism and communism. Solving the agricultural problem is of great significance in supplying food in accordance with the demand of the people by industrializing agriculture by highly developing agricultural productivity.

The agricultural problem is successfully solved only through a correct theory and policy for illuminating the future path of solving this problem and under a struggle slogan for this cause. Without a scientific theory and policy, we cannot correctly solve the agricultural problem -- one of the most difficult tasks in remodeling nature.

While paying close attention to the agricultural problem during the entire period of his protracted revolutionary activities and based on a profound insight into the importance of the work of solving the agricultural problem in building socialism and communism, the respected and beloved leader comrade Kim Il-Song, grasping the agricultural problem, has wisely led the struggle to successfully solve this problem since the inception of the work of building a new society. In this course, he has comprehensively elucidated theories and policies on the agricultural problem.

Many unique theories and policies for solving the agricultural problem, such as a policy for developing agricultural productivity elucidated by the respected and beloved leader, a theory on the chuche farming method, a policy for placing priority on farming and the slogan "Rice Is Communism," have become a correct guideline in epochally developing agricultural production in our country.

The slogan "Rice Is Communism" is a product of rich practical experiences in the historic struggle to correctly solve the agricultural problem. In his early days, the respected and beloved leader set forth a famous principle saying that rice is socialism. This principle has already been materialized in developing the rural economy and in agricultural production in our country. Thus, the justness and vitality of this principle has been fully proven.

Under recent circumstances in which the influence of the cold front has continued, grain production in our country has very rapidly developed. We cannot imagine this success without the fact that our people have struggled under the slogan "Rice Is Socialism."

Based on the success already attained, our country has been able to struggle toward a higher goal for achieving a communist-type principle of supplying rice according to demand. This shows that the agricultural problem is being solved very successfully. The slogan "Rice Is Communism" set forth by the respected and beloved leader has great vitality because it is based on this practical success and on experiences in solving the agricultural problem in our country.

The slogan "Rice Is Communism," elucidated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a most just one which completely meets the basic requirement of socialist and communist society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Just as a proverb says that the rice chest is the barometer of public sentiment, when there is abundant food the people's consciousness further improves, and everything turns out to be fair. Only when we satisfactorily feed the people by producing greater quantities of rice can we successfully forge ahead with the construction of socialism and communism. Only when we supply rice in accordance with demand can we realize a communist society.

The justness of the slogan "Rice Is Communism" above all rests with the fact that it allows us to successfully forge ahead with the construction of socialism and communism. Along with the work of helping people have communist ideology in building socialism and communism, we are assigned an important task of laying a material foundation to

help them enjoy an affluent life. The aim of our struggle to achieve socialism and communism is to satisfactorily feed the people and to help them lead a better life. In meeting such a requirement, the rice problem occupies an important position. When there is abundant food thanks to the production of greater quantities of rice, we can improve the people's consciousness. The first task in building communism is to reform people's consciousness in a communist manner.

Placing priority on ideological indoctrination in remodeling people into communist-type men by reforming their consciousness is an inviolable principle. At the same time, improving the living standards of the people by solving such problems as the food problem plays an important role in reforming people's consciousness. Just as the respected and beloved leader has taught -- just as the rice chest is the barometer of public sentiment, the people's consciousness further improves when they have abundant food. Only when the people are free from all worries in their daily life, including the food problem, can they maintain good relations among themselves and highly display beautiful communist custom.

The higher the people's living standard becomes, under circumstances in which the people have achieved sovereignty and in which a socialist system has been established, the more successful the work of eliminating egoism among people and of arming them with communist-type collectivity becomes. When their daily life becomes affluent through the production of greater quantities of rice, workers can more successfully accomplish their assigned revolutionary task with revolutionary zeal, with a flourishing fighting spirit and with vigor. Thus production will increase, and socialist construction will successfully forge ahead. Through such a practical struggle, workers will be tempered ideologically, revolutionized and developed into members of the working class.

Thus the slogan "Rice Is Communism" is a just one which has come to light based on a scientific analysis of the influence which the question of producing greater quantities of rice and of sufficiently supplying it to the people has over the people's consciousness and over the work of successfully forging ahead with the revolution and construction.

The justness of the slogan "Rice Is Communism" rests with the fact that the production of greater quantities of rice through the development of agricultural production makes it possible to conduct communist-type distribution in accordance with demand in rice supply. Distribution in accordance with demand is an important requirement of the future communist society.

In communist society individuals work according to their abilities, and distribution is conducted in accordance with demand in the domain of material life. To build such a society, in addition to completely achieving the social and political sovereignty of the working people, we should smoothly meet their material demand. Only when we completely solve the food problem by increasing rice production while improving workers' overall living standards and only when we supply rice to everyone in accordance with demand can we advance toward communist society in which the sovereignty of the working people is completely achieved.

Indeed, the slogan "Rice Is Communism" has come to light based on the achievements and experiences the respected and beloved leader has attained in the course of successfully solving the agricultural problem in our country. This slogan is a guideline which we should firmly grasp in the struggle to conduct distribution in accordance with demand in solving the peasant problem.

With the appearance of this slogan, a brighter prospect has been unfolded on the future path of the struggle to achieve the goal of 15 million tons of grain, and our people have been able to vigorously advance with confidence in the future of communism.

NINE PERSONS CHARGED WITH VIOLATING SECURITY LAW

SK080646 Seoul YONHAP in English 0628 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Chonju, Korea, Dec. 8 (YONHAP) -- Police have arrested eight high school teachers and an employee of a broadcasting station on charges of violating the national security law by attempting to overthrow the government, it was announced Wednesday.

Breach of the national security law could carry a maximum sentence of death in case of conviction.

A police announcement said Yi Kwang-ung, 42, a teacher at a provincial high school near this southwestern city, had three meetings between December 1980 and February 1981, with Yun Han-pong, 34, who is wanted by law-enforcement authorities for his alleged role in the Kwangju upheaval of May 1980, and was asked to form a militant organization to overthrow the incumbent Korean Government and set up a socialist state.

Yi then organized the nine-member ring and became its leader. The nine subsequently met on numerous occasions, read banned communist literature and listened to North Korean radio broadcasts with the subversive objectives in mind, the announcement said.

EXPANDED ANTICORRUPTION MEASURES DISCUSSED

Chon Urges Campaign

SK070700 Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 7 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday that the current cleanup campaign now directed at high officials should gain further momentum next year and spread to the lower echelons of officialdom, as well as to state-run organizations.

In an address at this year's last meeting of the government regulatory agencies, the chief executive instructed the officials present to mete out stern punishment to anyone, regardless of rank or status, engaging in influence-peddling and other forms of impropriety.

"I am gratified to note the progress in our endeavor to create a new national consciousness. The groundwork is now being consolidated for the construction of a just society, said Chon, who assumed the Presidency in August 1980 with a pledge to implant justice in Korean society.

"It is now time that the movement spread to all segments of society. We now have to redouble our efforts to weed out all the improprieties and wrongdoings of the past era and prevent their recurrence," he said.

KOREA TIMES 8 Dec Editorial

SK080255 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Anti-Corruption Steps"]

[Text] If official corruption is a perennial evil that plagues most if not all nations, a yardstick to judge a society's structural soundness and dynamism for lasting prosperity can be found in the extent and effectiveness of social devices, both moral and institutional, to fight the vice.

Thus conscientious rulers in all ages and countries have taken various steps to check and hopefully eradicate graft, with widely differing degrees of success.

Korea is no exception -- particularly since the Fifth Republic has been inaugurated with "social justice" professed as one of its priority targets, along with democratic development and the promotion of social welfare.

For one thing, a five-year plan has been adopted to uphold the cause of social justice in both officialdom and society at large and with specific calls for "clean government and politics."

Divided into three parts, the 1981-85 plan calls for the establishment of a moral base and an institutional mechanism for national justice during the first two years, stepped-up implementation and further development of such devices during the next two years, and solidification of the drive by the target year so that it will thereafter function as a self-regulating and spontaneous movement.

According to the plan, the time has come to wrap up the first phase which has been vigorously enforced with campaigns ranging from the establishment of an independent government agency for social purification to the launching of a nation-wide "moral renewal" move and extensive cleanup actions.

A meeting of officials concerned was held yesterday to review the work of the past two years and moreover to set programs for the second phase. To the conferees, President Chon Tu-hwan handed down a four-point guideline for their task next year, stressing among other points the need to expand the extent of official discipline to state-controlled enterprises and organizations and to set specific goals for the moral renewal drive.

In sequence, another matter of keen public concern is a draft implementation decree to the public servants ethics law, the contents of which were made public Monday prior to a Cabinet debate later this week.

Cabinet approval of the decree will put the law into force next year, a statute passed by the National Assembly just about a year ago to obligate ranking officials in public service to register their property and valuables with the government.

The property registration by public officials has been a lively issue for more than two decades, but it is only now to be put into effect owing to the new government's resolute efforts to root out corruption in officialdom. The decree is aimed to provide wide-ranging specifics for enforcing the law -- from the category of target officials to the kinds and estimated values of the objects to be reported.

In all, the draft decree reflects the government's intention to apply the legal binding on a gradual basis by limiting the initial target of officials to those ranking at vice-minister level and up and forbidding the public disclosure of the details reported.

Understandable are government explanations for such a modest start, which emphasized the need to ensure honest reports by the officials concerned because property registration is a requirement unprecedented in Korea.

Yet the draft appears to be in need of streamlining as to, for instance, strengthening the functions of a screening committee that will oversee the registration and enabling the disclosure of reports, even for a limited category, which is expected to further help boost public trust in officialdom at large. Indeed, all astute steps are required to make the epoch-making system a real success for national solidarity and progress.

PARTIES WELCOME DECISION NOT TO SEND TROOPS

SK021131 Seoul YONHAP in English 0950 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's political parties Thursday welcomed the government decision not to contribute troops to the multi-national peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

A spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party described the government decision as "justified" in light of the tension on the Korean Peninsula" caused by North Korea's belligerence," and urged the government to seek other means than the troop dispatch to help maintain peace in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Korea National Party (KNP), a minority party, said the KNP, which had called for a prudent decision on the matter, was relieved at the news of the government action.

The Seoul Government Thursday notified Beirut of its decision not to send troops to Lebanon following month-long deliberations on the ramifications of such an action.

TRADE ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDS DEVALUATION OF WON

SK070422 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] The Korean Traders Association (KTA) recommended yesterday that the foreign exchange rate of the won currency be brought in line with its real value, while the interest rate on export finance be differentiated with ordinary rates.

In its "Comprehensive Recommendations for Trade Promotion in 1983," handed in to the government, the local exporter-importer organization said that such policy steps are necessary to counter several adverse factors expected for next year.

The adverse factors cited include the hardening of international export competition and the worsening of overseas borrowing conditions abroad. On the domestic front, the KTA said, the weakening of the nation's export momentum as well as the overvaluation of the won will trouble efforts to increase exports.

The KTA, however, cites a set of favorable developments which it says will help the nation's export pick up to some extent. They are the coming slow recovery of the world economy, the approaching recovery phase of the nation's inventory cycle, the stable international prices of raw materials and the moderation of domestic inflation and wage rises.

The KTA paper maintained that the won should be devaluated to correctly reflect its real value against major foreign currencies. The won is over-valued by an average 9.4 percent against the Japanese yen and European currencies, it contended.

As for export finance, the paper pointed out that the repayment period currently in force is too short and the regulatory management over the debtors is too rigid, becoming partially responsible for some adverse effects such as dumping practice.

Besides, the KTA argued that the financial support for heavy and chemical industries still leaves much desired.

VODK HAILS GROWING REBEL MOVEMENT IN SRV

BK041458 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
3 Dec 82

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese People's Rebellious Movement Against the Fascist Dictatorship of the Le Duan Clique"]

[Text] Over the past few days, Radio Hanoi has shamefully acknowledged that in Ho Chi Minh City there were preparations for an armed rebellion against state authorities of the Le Duan clique. Newspapers and Radio Hanoi have also admitted that the rebellious movement has built secret bases in rural areas to get ready to conduct guerrilla warfare to topple the Hanoi state authorities. Members of the rebellious movement exist among the present Vietnamese authorities, army and people and among old Saigon authorities, including former soldiers and various religious people.

The emergence of activities in preparation for an armed rebellion right in central Ho Chi Minh City does not surprise anyone. The flame of anger of the Vietnamese people against the Le Duan clique has been raging for a long time. Over the past few years, the Vietnamese people have greatly suffered because of the warmongering and expansionist policy and the fascist, corrupt and repressive dictatorship of the Le Duan clique. Therefore, the Vietnamese people of all nationalities, strata and classes are very angry with the Le Duan clique and the Hanoi state authorities and have increasingly risen up to protest. This includes spreading rumors, fighting against the regime and individuals of the Le Duan clique, distributing leaflets demanding rights and solutions to daily problems, demonstrating against conscription, demanding that the Le Duan clique return relatives who have been sent to fight in Kampuchea, attacking rice stocks and burning warehouses, sabotaging factories and even fleeing to the jungle to take up armed struggle and building support bases in remote mountainous areas in order to conduct guerrilla warfare.

This resistance movement exists in southern central and northern Vietnam, and, in fact, is spreading all over the country from the delta region of the Mekong to the northern region. At the same time, the resistance movement known as Dega-FULRO in the central highlands of Vietnam has become a strong combat force fighting vigorously and permanently against the Vietnamese enemy, causing the Le Duan Vietnamese constant worries.

Now the Le Duan clique is forced to shamefully admit that the Vietnamese people's resistance movement has spread right into central Ho Chi Minh City. This clearly shows the magnitude of the insecurity problem which is increasingly spreading all over Vietnam. How is the Le Duan clique going to cope with this?

The Le Duan clique cannot do anything. Over the past few years, it has intensified its repression and arrest of hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese people and sent them to new economic zones which are hells and concentration camps. The Le Duan clique is carrying out purges within its party and state organizations and armed forces from the local levels to the central level. However, it cannot solve anything. On the contrary, the rift has become wider and deeper. The Vietnamese people are getting more indignant, bearing grudges against the Le Duan clique and realizing that they have to join in the struggle to topple the Le Duan clique -- both individuals and the bellicose, fascist, expansionist and oppressive regime -- in order to restore peace to Vietnam and rights to the Vietnamese people so they can live normally and build the country into a prosperous one like other countries.

If the Le Duan clique does not abandon its ambition to annex Kampuchea, stop its war of aggression and withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in order to gather forces and pool capital to restore and rebuild the economy to improve the Vietnamese people's lives, and if it stubbornly persists in carrying out the oppressive policy of bleeding the Vietnamese people white and making them continue its war of aggression in Kampuchea, in occupying Laos and in continuing the implementation of its expansionist strategy against neighboring countries and Southeast Asia against the will of the Vietnamese people and the world, it will definitely be crushed by the Vietnamese people just as were those in the past who opposed and betrayed the interests of the Vietnamese people.

BRIEFS

BUDDHIST DELEGATION TO INDIA -- Phnom Penh, 4 Dec -- At the invitation of the "Peace Committee Christ" of India, a delegation of the Kampuchean Committee of Asian Buddhists for Peace led by its chairman -- Superior Bonze Tep Vong -- left Phnom Penh on 3 December for India. It will attend a "CPC" international conference to be held in New Delhi (India) from 8 to 11 December. The delegation was seen off by Min Khin, acting general secretary of the Front Council; Bonze Um Sum, vice chairman of the Front Committee and chairman of the monks' association in Phnom Penh; and other personalities. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 4 Dec 82 BK]

HUNGARIAN RED CROSS DELEGATION -- Phnom Penh, 4 Dec -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean Red Cross, a delegation of the Hungarian Red Cross led by its chairman, Dr Janos Hantos, arrived in Phnom Penh on Friday 3 December for a friendship visit to the PRK. It was welcomed by Phlek Phirun and My Samedi, respectively chairman and general secretary of the Kampuchean Red Cross; and other personalities. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 4 Dec 82 BK]

AAPSO COMMITTEE DELEGATION RETURNS -- Phnom Penh, 4 Dec -- The delegation of the Kampuchean AAPSO Committee led by its vice chairman, Phat Phanou, returned to Phnom Penh on Thursday, 2 December, at the end of the AAPSO meeting held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, on 18 and 19 November. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 4 Dec 82 BK]

KUFNCD FILM SHOW -- Phnom Penh, 5 Dec -- A film show sponsored by the KUFNCD National Council and the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association was organized in Phnom Penh on Friday, 3 December, in honor of the founding anniversary of the front (2 December). Min Khin, acting general secretary of the front's National Council, Pen Navouth, minister of education and other personalities attended the show. Aleksandr Bursov, first secretary of the USSR Embassy, was also present. The film showed the hellish life of Kampuchians under Pot Pot and the rebirth of Kampuchea following the overthrow of the genocidal regime on 7 January 1979. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 5 Dec 82 BK]

CSSR YOUTH UNION DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrives 4 Dec

BK050424 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] A high-level delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of youth led by Jaroslav Jeneral, candidate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Executive Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth, arrived in Vientiane at noon on 4 December for a friendship visit to Laos at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union.

On hand to welcome the delegation at Wattai airport were Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Youth Union, and many cadres concerned.

Ladislav Kocsis, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also present at the airport.

Received by Phoumi Vongvichit

BK080442 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] On the morning of 7 December, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the government guest house a high-level delegation of the Czechoslovak Youth Union led by Jaroslav Jeneral, candidate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Czechoslovak Youth Union Executive Committee. The Czechoslovak delegation was accompanied by Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union.

Phoumi Vongvichit and Jaroslav Jeneral discussed many problems in a cordial and friendly manner. Phoumi Vongvichit welcomed the visit by the Czechoslovak delegation, saying it contributes to further strengthening the friendship relations, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Lao and the Czechoslovak Youth Unions as well as between the peoples of Laos and Czechoslovakia.

Jaroslav Jeneral informed Phoumi Vongvichit of the success of the delegation in its visit to Laos, saying that the delegation has better understood the various successes achieved by the youths and people of Laos in the cause of national defense and building. He also wished the Lao youths and people new and still greater achievements in implementing the resolutions adopted by the Third LPRP Congress.

On the morning of the same day, the Lao and the Czechoslovak youth union delegations signed a joint statement. Signing for the Lao side was Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and for the Czechoslovak side Jaroslav Jeneral. The signing ceremony was held in the presence of Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the LPRP Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union; and Ladislav Kocsis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to Laos, together with high-ranking cadres of both sides.

At noon the same day, Jaroslav Jeneral and the delegation led by him left Vientiane for home after successfully concluding a 4-day visit to Laos. On hand to see Jaroslav Jeneral and his party off at the airport were Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, Ambassador Ladislav Kocsis, and many cadres concerned.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON SRV DELEGATION VISIT

Received by Khamtai Siphandon

BK041033 Vientiane Domestic Service in Laos 0400 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] On the morning of 1 December, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPA, received at the National Defense Ministry guest hall the Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Comrade Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SRV Council of State, which came to Vientiane to confer Ho Chi Minh medals on our Lao party and state leaders. Accompanying Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon in receiving the guests was Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee, minister of interior and chief of the PLA General Staff.

A further report said the Vietnamese party and state delegation on the same morning laid a wreath at the monument of revolutionary and heroic combatants to express mourning and love to the Lao revolutionary combatants who sacrificed their lives in the cause of national salvation struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries for the liberation of the country and the maintenance of the gains of socialist revolution.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Speech

BK041020 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Speech by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, delivered at 1 December Vientiane ceremony to award the Ho Chi Minh Order to Lao party and state leaders -- read by announcer]

[Text] Beloved Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SRV Council of State, beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, beloved Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the state and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR, beloved comrades and friends:

At a time when our entire party, army and people are energetically implementing the resolutions adopted at the Third Congress of the LPRP to score achievements to welcome the seventh anniversary of the LPDR's founding, Comrades Phoumi Vongvichit, Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut, Sisomphon Lovansai and I are profoundly moved to be awarded the Ho Chi Minh Order, which is a sacred order of the SRV -- an order named after President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people and the beloved and respected friend of the Lao people. We would like to express our sincere thanks to the VCP, the Council of State, the Vietnamese Government and the fraternal Vietnamese people for bestowing this great honor on us.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to Comrade Chu Huy Man for his kind words stressing the great friendship and special solidarity between the parties, states and peoples of our two countries and the intimate affection of the Vietnamese party and people for the Lao party and people and for us in particular.

Comrades and friends, this great honor belongs, first of all, to the majestic LPRP -- the organizer and leader of all the victories of the Lao revolution -- and to the heroic Lao People's Army.

The awarding of this order to us by the Vietnamese party and state once again clearly shows the friendship and evergreen and sincere special solidarity between the parties, states and peoples of our two countries, which is the most decisive factor in the great victories of the revolutions in our two countries. This auspicious and meaningful day reminds us of the great virtue of the great President Ho Chi Minh, who founded and nurtured the Indochinese party, the predecessor of the present LPRP, and who always nurtured and preserved the close friendship and solidarity between the two parties and peoples.

Beloved comrades and friends, the Lao people are extremely happy about the great victory of the Vietnamese people under the talented leadership of the VCP in defeating the two important enemies, the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors, thus fulfilling the task of regaining national independence and reunification. The Lao people are also extremely happy about the Vietnamese people's smashing of the two aggressive wars of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, thereby securely defending their socialist country, contributing to the defense of peace and encouraging the revolutionary struggle in many countries.

We are fully convinced that the Vietnamese party and people will translate into reality the testament of President Ho Chi Minh, resolutely overcome all difficulties and obstacles and fulfill all the tasks outlined by the Fifth VCP Congress, thereby scoring yet greater achievements for the Vietnamese revolution.

During the protracted yet victorious revolutionary struggle full of difficulties carried out by the Lao people in the past as well as at present, the Lao party and people have always received invaluable great and sincere support and assistance from the Vietnamese party, government and people. On this occasion, we would once again like to express our profound gratitude to you for this assistance to our revolution -- assistance filled with the sincere spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Comrades, during the period of arduous struggle to defend our country and build socialism, the Lao people have constantly strengthened our solidarity with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples as well as with the peoples in the socialist countries and all progressive peoples in the world in the fight to smash the scheme of aggression and warmongering acts by the imperialists and reactionary forces in order to preserve peace, friendship and international security.

At present, the Beijing reactionary clique has colluded with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries in attempting to oppose the revolutions in the three Indochina countries in order to weaken and defeat the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean revolutions. Its purpose is to create a tense situation in Southeast Asia with the aim of serving its policy of aggression, expansionism and hegemonism. Faced with such a scheme, the Lao people must further strengthen and increase the special relations and militant alliance with Vietnam and strengthen the special solidarity and militant alliance among the three countries -- Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea -- and the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries so as to securely defend national independence and sovereignty and contribute to the revolutionary and socialist struggle of all nations.

Beloved comrades and friends, the LPRP has repeatedly stressed that our solidarity with the Vietnamese people is the esteemed intention of our nation, the law for winning victories for the Lao revolution and the durable unity forged by the blood and sweat of our two peoples. This is the most sacred thing. We, together with the entire Lao people, pledge to do everything to defend and preserve this solidarity and to make it blossom forever.

Our entire party, army and people will unite around the LPRP Central Committee led by beloved and respected Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane and are resolved to further develop and strengthen our militant solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples to fulfill socialist construction in our respective countries, thus contributing to the strengthening of the socialist family with the Soviet Union as the support and smashing the destructive schemes and acts of the imperialists and the international reactionaries for the sake of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and world peace.

On this occasion, we would like to express our best wishes to the fraternal Vietnamese people and hope that they, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the VCP led by beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, will continue to enhance the achievements they have scored, to concentrate all efforts and wisdom on fulfilling all the tasks outlined by the Fifth VCP Congress, to be ever more resolute to score even greater victories in the tasks of building and defending their socialist country and to further strengthen international solidarity.

We hope that Lao-Vietnamese friendship and solidarity and the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three countries -- Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea -- will be further strengthened with each passing day.

On this occasion, we ask you, comrades, to convey the warm salutations, affection and best wishes of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Council of Ministers and us to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, Comrade President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, other Vietnamese party and state leaders and the entire Vietnamese people.

Once again, we would like to thank Comrade Chu Huy Man and all the comrades in the Vietnamese party and state delegation. We would also like to thank all comrades and friends for attending this ceremony.

Delegation Leaves for Home

BK031358 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The SRV party and state delegation led by Comrade Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SRV Council of State, left Vientiane for home by a special plane on the morning of 3 December after presenting the Ho Chi Minh Order of the SRV to Comrade Nouthak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPA; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Supreme People's Council.

On hand to see Gen Chu Huy Man and his party off at Wattai airport were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party Central Committee, minister and chief of the Office of the party Central Committee and chief of Office of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Khamphai Boupha, member of the party Central Committee and acting foreign minister; Comrade Souk Vongsak, member of the party Central Committee, chief of the Mass and Front Mobilization Committee of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association; other comrade members and alternate members

of the party Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; members of the SPC; members of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction; and senior cadres from various services.

Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and some embassy staff members were also present at the airport.

SIANG PASASON Editorial

BK031150 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Vientiane, Dec. 3 (KPL) -- Writing on the recent decoration of Lao party and state leaders with Ho Chi Minh Orders, SIANG PASASON's editorial entitled "The Laos-Vietnam Special Solidarity Is the Law of Existence and Development for the Two Nations" notes that this is a token of great honour done to the Lao party, state and people who are happy and proud to see that the friendship and special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam have been continually enhanced.

The paper hails in this respect the efforts in particular of the Executive Committee of the victorious Laos People's Revolutionary Party whose creative and able leadership always takes into account the importance in safeguarding and enhancing the great relation of friendship and the special solidarity between the two nations.

Along with this sentiment of happiness for having such relation with Vietnam, the paper points out, the Lao people are also proud and satisfied to have enjoyed the significant and precious relations of great friendship and special solidarity among the three countries of Indochina which General Secretary of the Lao Party K. Phomvihan referred to as "this (the solidarity) has become the law of existence and development of the revolution in each country" which has proved to be true in many historical events.

"The imperishable and undestructable solidarity," says the paper, has been acquired through blood sacrificing has become [as received] a criteria to measure the sense of patriotism of the peoples of the two nations Laos and Vietnam.

The act of presenting the awards to the Lao leaders by the Vietnamese party and state, finally says SIANG PASASON, on one hand boosts the morale of the entire Laos people who pledge to do all they can to further such relation, and on the other hand, the Lao side will together with the Vietnamese, Kampuchean, the peoples of the Soviet Union, other socialist peoples and those peace loving will further their struggle to foil the aggressive schemes of the imperialists and reactionaries.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETES CUBAN ARMED FORCES DAY

BK041321 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 2 Dec 82

[2 December greetings message from Gen Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDP, to Gen Raul Castro Ruz, minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba]

[Text] Respected comrade minister: On the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, on behalf of the cadres and combatants of the entire LPA and in my own name, I wholeheartedly extend to you, comrade, close salutations and greetings, and through you, to the fraternal, heroic cadres and combatants in the entire Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, militant solidarity and fraternal friendship.

Over the past 26 years, thanks to the clear-sighted leadership of the Cuban Communist Party with Comrade Fidel Castro as head, the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces of all corps have always promoted and expanded their tradition of invincible revolutionary struggle and have been developed and strengthened with each passing day. They have now become a well-organized, modern revolutionary army. Together with the heroic Cuban people, they have served as an important spearhead of the revolutionary offensive of the socialist forefront in the Western Hemisphere. They have fulfilled their tasks for the socialist country and have their glorious international obligations. As a result, they have made enemies feel awestruck while gaining respect and trust from friends.

Our LPA is very proud of and elated at this growth and strength of the fraternal Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces and considers them a shining example. Once again, on behalf of the cadres and combatants of the entire LPA, I wish the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces growth and strength and still greater success in the cause of defending and building the socialist country and in fulfilling international obligations. May the relations of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two nations and armies of Laos and Cuba be further developed and strengthened daily. I wish you, Comrade Minister, good health and new, yet greater success in your noble, glorious cause.

[Signed] General Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR

Vientiane, 2 December 1982

DEPARTING SWEDISH AMBASSADOR CALLS ON LEADERS

Meets With Souphanouvong

BK041542 Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text Vientiane, December 4th (KPL) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to Laos, Ernst Axel Edelstam, on December 4th paid a courtesy visit to President Souphanouvong. The Swedish ambassador, E.A. Edelstam, who is at the term of his mission to Laos, [as received], was appointed to Laos since August 5, 1981.

President Souphanouvong, on this occasion, congratulated the ambassador on his great contribution to improve the friendship relations between Laos and Sweden and thanked the Swedish Government for its aid and assistance given to Laos in the past as well as at the present time. The Lao president also seized this opportunity to convey his salutations and best wishes to the monarch of Sweden and wished the ambassador a good trip on the way home.

Meets With Kaysone Phomvihane

BK041546 Vientiane KPL in English 0852 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Vientiane, December 4 (KPL) -- The ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden to Laos, Ernst Axel Edelstam, who is at the end of his mission, on December 3, called on Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

K. Phomvihane, who warmly received the ambassador, seized this opportunity to thank the Swedish Government for its aid given to Laos in the economic development in the past as well as at the present time. He finally wished the ambassador good trip on the way home. E.A. Edelstam was nominated as ambassador to Laos since August 5, 1981.

ARMY BEGINS ANTI-INSURGENT OPERATION IN THA SALA

BK080230 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] Nakon Si Thammarat -- The Fourth Army Region yesterday threw three battalions into an operation to recapture the Kung Ching insurgent stronghold in Tha Sala District, a military source reported. A thundering artillery barrage marked the beginning of the operation, which is expected to take 15 days.

Fourth Army Region troops captured the stronghold in April 1979, but it was later reoccupied by insurgents when the government forces were forced to pull out because of logistics problems. About 300 to 500 insurgents are believed to be living at the camp, under the leadership of Damrong Chongchit, alias Comrade Wirot.

The campaign is designed to wipe out insurgents who fled to the camp in the wake of the "Tai Rom Yen 13" operation, said Fourth Army Region Deputy Chief-of-Staff Col Thanaphon Buranaphunyoatham.

Meanwhile, an official source said last night that the government was expected to pay millions of baht in compensation for weapons handed in by the communist insurgents who defected en masse earlier this month in Tak and Mukdahan Provinces. The source said that the Second Army authorities accompanied by some of the defectors left yesterday to retrieve weapons from caches hidden on Kasa and Sa Korbua mountains in Sakon Nakhon Province. A large number of arms was reportedly recovered, the source said, adding that the Second Army Region would pay 1,000 baht for each M16 rifle considered to be in good operating condition.

In a related development, it was also reported last night that about 4,000 Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) insurgents operating in Zones 111 and 33 in the northeast were expected to surrender en masse soon. Zone 111 is reported to cover parts of Ubon Ratchathani Province while Zone 333 embraces much of Kalasin, Yasothon and Nakhon Phanom Provinces.

The Royal Thai Army's assistant chief-of-staff for operations, Lt-Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut, said that a leading member of the CPT in the south, Sin Toemsin or Comrade Sawadi, was also expected to formally surrender to the authorities soon. He said that Sin was living in Bangkok. The authorities knew of his whereabouts and were awaiting his surrender. Sin was reported to be the secretary-general of the CPT's southern branch and was also one of the region's seven Politburo members.

Lt-Gen Chaowalit said that the government would help communist defectors to lead a normal life in society.

POST ON UPCOMING VISIT BY MALAYSIA'S MAHATHIR

BK080250 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] There has been much confusion about the character and personality of Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammed. His colourful rise and fall and abrupt re-emergence in politics stunned even the most seasoned observer.

Today, the leader of one of Thailand's closest allies arrives here for two days of talks with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. What can we expect from this visit?

First, if we can clear up the misconceptions about Dr Mahathir -- wrought by zealous reporters and poorly informed sources, we may be pleasantly surprised to find simply a hardworking and honest leader, an extremely rare breed in the vicious world of politics.

Unfortunately, uninformed outsiders have called him racist because he is fervently pro-Malay -- which they interpret as meaning anti-non-Malay. Some have described his 1970 book "The Malay Dilemma" as racist. On closer reading, however, one will find the author is more critical of the Malays themselves than the economically better off minorities.

His "martinet manner" can be seen in the time clocks he has ordered installed in government offices to discourage unpunctuality and laziness. He earned a reputation as a radical when he was expelled from the politically predominant UMNO (United Malays National Organisation) in 1969, but was readmitted three years later. He has since served as deputy prime minister and is now the fourth premier. The question could be asked as to why he allows opposition parties to exist if he is so extreme. The answer lies in the fact that Mahathir is a courageous pragmatist. In "Dilemma," he explained the role of "communal politics." As much as he disagrees with their views -- for instance, the Pan-Islamic group's reliance on religious sentiments for support -- he is prepared to face them rather than, in his own words, "sweep them under the carpet."

Critics have blasted his refugee policy and say Malaysia should take in more refugees. According to refugee agency figures, however, Malaysia last year had 159,629 refugees -- second only to our refugee population. This October, Malaysia had the second largest number of boat people. These figures speak for themselves.

One of the most important issues on today's agenda concerns military cooperation. In September, Fourth Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Han Linanon was not very satisfied with the outcome of the Thai-Malaysian general Border Committee meeting. Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot also urged Malaysia to cooperate more closely in the fight against insurgency and terrorism.

Shortly afterwards, Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila returned from a visit to Kuala Lumpur to confirm Mahathir's commitment to fight the common enemy on the border. Sitthi quoted Mahathir as saying "Malaysia attached special importance to Thailand and has never thought of changing this attitude." Prime Minister Prem came out in full support of this statement.

Most newsmen will remember Mahathir's visit here in November last year when he criticised those journalists who obtain their stories from meetings with sources in "seedy bars." Ironically, Mahathir last week when presenting awards to outstanding newsmen said he had "many reasons to be grateful to the press," since he entered politics.

"Although a handful of reporters were not very sympathetic, generally speaking, the treatment given to me (by the press) was not too disappointing. In fact the good coverage motivated and inspired me," the NEW STRAITS TIMES of Malaysia quoted him as saying. "I am very indebted to journalists. That's why I could not follow the advice that I should not meet the press too often as I tend to 'shoot my mouth off,'" Mahathir was quoted as saying.

Thus, there are discrepancies in what his critics say and what one gathers from his actions. In view of this short study of Mahathir, we can, at least, welcome today a loyal ally and a pragmatist -- one who does not run from problems. We can also expect **nothing** less than what he promised. Friendship and full cooperation. That alone will make the all-too-brief visit worthwhile.

ARMY PAPER REJECTS U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE REPORT

BK081058 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The Vietnamese Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Wednesday rejected Washington's so-called new evidences of chemical warfare in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. These evidences were made up in a 4,000-word report of the U.S. State Department.

This report, the paper said, cannot cover the U.S. crime of using toxic chemicals during the war in Vietnam, where the inhabitants are still suffering from the devastating consequences.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN noted that the Reagan administration is spending \$6 billion on the production of biological weapons in the period from 1981 to 1985. The American arsenal of biochemical weapons is very big, including 12 major depots on Johnson Island in the Pacific, some Atlantic islands, and even in the FRG. Foreign military specialists estimate that the United States possess billions of chemical shells.

HANOI CITES BBC ON UN CHEMICAL TEAM'S REPORT

BK081110 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] A United Nations investigation team has found it impossible to confirm that there were attacks involving biochemical weapons in Laos and Kampuchea.

A report by the team said many witnesses did not tell the truth and in many cases the alleged symptoms of chemical poisons turned out to have been caused by other factors.

Reporting on the results of the investigation, Radio BBC said: It was contrary to the charges leveled by the U.S. State Department against the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The court remains much in doubt about the evidence submitted by the U.S. side.

SHABANOV-LED USSR DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrives 7 Dec

OW071652 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec 7 -- A Soviet delegation led by Vice-Minister of Culture P.I. Shabanov arrived here today to attend Soviet cultural days in Vietnam. It was met by Vice-Minister of Culture Le Thanh Cong, Soviet Minister Counsellor I.A. Ognetov, and others.

Attends Cultural Days Soiree

OW071654 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec 7 -- "Soviet Cultural Days in Vietnam" began with a soiree in Lenin Park here tonight under the auspices of the Hanoi People's Committee and the city branch of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association.

Among some 30,000 Hanoians participating in the event were Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Ha Xuan Truong, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the party Commission for Culture and Arts; and Le Thanh Cong, deputy culture minister.

Also present were the visiting Soviet culture delegation led by Vice-Minister of Culture P.I. Shabanov and some 90 Soviet diplomats and experts in Hanoi. The soiree was enlivened by performances of light music and circus by Vietnamese and Soviet art troupes.

HOANG TUNG RECEIVES USSR PUBLISHING GROUP

OW071658 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec 7 -- Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received here today a Soviet publishing delegation led by Minister Z. Esenbayev, chairman of the Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

Also present at the reception was Vice-Minister of Culture Mai Vy. Minister Z. Esenbayev expressed his confidence that the friendship and all-sided cooperation, especially cooperation in publishing work, between the two countries would further develop.

SOCIAL WELFARE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

OW041950 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 4 -- A delegation of the Ministry for Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs, led by Minister Song Hao, left here today for Moscow on a visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation will make a study on the work of social welfare in the U.S.S.R.

RESTORATION OF SOCIALIST MARKET ORDER URGED

NHAN DAN 6 Dec Editorial

BK070400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Dec 82

[NHAN DAN 6 December editorial: "Restore Socialist Order in the Market"]

[Text] Market management is a key task which is at the forefront of distribution and circulation and one of the spearheads in the struggle to resolve the question of which road will win on the economic front. This task must be geared toward supporting and boosting production in order to achieve high output, good quality and great economic results and to serve the people's life satisfactorily. We have made progress to a certain extent in market management. However, the social market is still displaying much negative phenomena. The unorganized market is growing ever larger and it dominates an important part of the market for artisan and handicraft products as well as agricultural, forestry and marine products and most public catering and service activities. The number of traders has increased rapidly and most of them have failed to register their businesses and evade taxes. Practices involving speculation, smuggling, unlawful business transactions and the manufacture of substandard or counterfeit goods are fairly common. Speculators, smugglers and a number of private traders have grown rich very fast and become new bourgeois. In the countryside, exploitation exists through usury.

It is particularly serious that in the state-run economy and state organs and even in the organized market itself there has emerged a tendency toward fragmentation and anarchy that gives rise to business practices that conform not to the plan, but to the mechanism of the free market, thereby causing a chaotic situation. Many state-run economic units have competed with one another in trade, thus pushing up prices. Not a few marketing cooperatives, precincts, districts, city wards and villages have engaged in business transactions involving long-distance travel. A number of production enterprises, state organs and mass organizations have also taken up trading activities to gain profits from the price differentials.

The disorder in the market is having a negative influence on production and life; it is causing difficulties in the financial and monetary fields and in the planned development of the national economy, and it is adversely affecting social order and security.

This decline in the market situation is due to many causes. Many areas of the economy still remain imbalanced; the sources of income from foreign countries has dropped considerably; the prices of imported goods have increased; domestic production, though higher, still cannot make up for the shortages; and the sources of goods controlled by the state-run trade sector have decreased. In addition to this, we must also mention the enemy's economic sabotage and the serious imbalances between supply and demand and between goods and money.

Shortcomings common to many localities are laxity in the struggle between the two roads, poor management, and disregard for discipline and the law of the state. At certain times and in certain places people have failed to strictly observe the inventory and control system toward private trade, irregularly and inconsistently implemented the policy of transformation of private capitalist trade, slackened the management of supplies and goods and failed to severely punish speculators, smugglers, thieves, manufacturers of counterfeit goods and dealers in contraband goods.

Efforts have yet to be taken to strengthen the forces of state-run trade in all respect. With regard to state management, we have been slow to establish and institutionalize many economic viewpoints and policies, and many regulations have been found to be inflexible and unsuitable for the actual conditions of a multicomponent economy. On the other hand, loopholes also exist that give rise to arbitrariness in the implementation of regulations.

Restoring socialist order on the distribution and circulation front in general and in market management in particular is an important and pressing task. First, it is necessary to restore order within the state-run economy and in the state organs. The first principle point we must grasp firmly is to place the entire social market under the supervision and control of the state. Anyone -- be it a collective or an individual -- who wishes to engage in trade must obtain a permit; and once the permit is granted, he must correctly observe the managerial regulations promulgated by competent state organs, on the principle that all businesses must be registered with open financial accounts, pay taxes and allow state inspection of bank accounts, business income, capital and prices.

All state-run and collective trade organizations must operate in an orderly manner and in compliance with a rational division of labor in a decentralized manner. Economic organizations belonging to the central government provinces, municipalities, districts and precincts are not allowed to compete with each other in buying or selling -- which is the cause of price increases.

Localities permitted to engage in export-import businesses must strictly observe state regulations concerning state control of prices and unified state management of foreign currency. The circulation of goods is the responsibility of socialist trade organizations, and production sectors, administrative and service organs, and mass organizations are not allowed to engage in trading activities. Administrative organs at all levels whose function is to carry out state management are not permitted to take up trade.

The decisive factor for controlling and transforming the market is to expand and consolidate the battlefield of the state-run economy and to ensure the state's firm control over goods and money. As a leader of the market, the state-run trade sector must be strengthened in all respects so that it can constantly surge forward to control the absolute majority of wholesale transactions and the greater part of retail sales and services, and thus dominate the market. The collective trade sector, in particular the marketing cooperatives, must effectively assist the state-run trade sector by directly controlling the exchanges of goods between peasants and the state and introducing the peasants to the organized market.

The state-run trade sector and marketing cooperatives must be consolidated to fight against corruption, under-the-counter dealings and the tendency to conduct business practices aimed at making profits according to the mechanism of the free market, such as by setting selling prices higher than buying prices and buying and selling through various middlemen, which only results in higher prices and is a boon for dishonest traders. The use of trade as a tool for only seeking profits for one's own sector or locality, in conformity with the mechanism of the free market, is a grossly erroneous tendency.

Market management must be closely combined with the socialist transformation of private trade, as well as that of private industry and agriculture in order to resolutely eliminate the capitalist component in the trade sector.

We must rely on management to investigate, uncover and severely punish bad, degenerating and degraded elements within the state machinery -- thieves of socialist property who are gnawing away at the socialist economy from within -- speculators and smugglers at large in society and reactionary elements who are disrupting the market. Market management must achieve the aim of expanding the circulation of goods in an organized and orderly manner, promoting production, serving the people's life and overcoming the type of management practices which result in blocked rivers and closed marketplaces, consequently jamming circulation, fragmenting markets and causing inconveniences to the people.

To realize this aim we must simultaneously bring into play both economic and administrative measures, as well as ideological and organizational measures. Of these measures, economic measures must be firmly regarded as fundamental and the most important economic measure is to ensure that the socialist trade sector can control goods from their sources, expand business activities in an organized manner and with planning, and gradually dominate the market.

Restoring socialist order in the marketing is the common task of all the party and people and of the state's management apparatus. All sectors and localities must formulate specific plans to carry out this task satisfactorily. First of all, efforts must be concentrated on major areas and issues that are most crucial to the strengthening of the socialist trade sector and to the effective management of the free market.

NHAN DAN 7 Dec Editorial

BK071353 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Dec 82

[NHAN DAN 7 December editorial: "Reorganize the Organized Market"]

[Text] Socialist trade consists of state-run trade, marketing cooperatives and consumer cooperatives, all of which are the basic forces of the organized market. To manage the social market satisfactorily we must, first of all, consolidate and strengthen the organized market. Therefore, in market management, the most important task and the most decisive factor is to rapidly overcome disorder in the organized market and to reorganize and consolidate the socialist trade forces so they can fulfill their functions. Socialist trade must exist wherever there is production to satisfactorily collect, purchase and organize the distribution of goods and to stimulate production in return.

At present a number of essential social products are not in short supply, but the trade sector has failed to distribute them satisfactorily. While the Mekong Delta is enjoying a bumper crop and former Zone 5 has not only achieved self-sufficiency in grain, but also set aside some grain surplus for sale, it is not right to allow the prices of rice to rise to an exorbitant level in Ho Chi Minh City. It is irrational that in some localities, salt is periodically hard to find or only available at excessive prices, while we are producing enough salt for consumption. It is unacceptable that fish sauce is a scarce item in many localities while millions of liters of it are being stored in Thuan Hai. The decisive problem is how to organize a broad socialist trade network to control the sources of goods, through collection and purchase activities, and distribute them most satisfactorily.

The socialist trade sector which is manned nationally by hundreds of thousands of cadres and personnel, is totally capable of doing this. It is possible to build a strong trade system capable of mastering the market. We must expand business activities, not of the type designed purely to gain profits in conformity with the mechanism of the free market but those with the firm aim of supporting production and the people's life. The socialist trade sector must expand both wholesale and retail activities to make goods available to the consumers. It is necessary to reject the attitude of seeking only easy jobs while shunning difficult ones, making under-the-counter deals to smuggle goods to the outside, pilfering goods and keeping good-quality or nice items for one's own use.

The socialist trade sector is the society's housekeeper and staff and is a component of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the struggle between the two roads on the front of distribution and circulation. Its responsibility is to play a key role in the transformation and management of the market and in proceeding toward mastering the market to ensure the supply of essential commodities to workers, civil servants, members of the armed and security forces, and other eligible consumers. A pressing task is to rearrange and organize satisfactorily the forces of socialist trade and, on this basis, to struggle to restore market order and stabilize and master the market while resolutely suppressing speculators and smugglers. Once it is rearranged and its activities closely coordinated from the central to local levels, the socialist trade sector will be able to change the market situation to its advantage, especially in big cities.

We have already seen the extent of the harmful consequences brought about by the disorderly situation of the organized market in the economic, political and social fields. Right now it is necessary to establish a rational division of labor among the various state-run and collective business organizations.

Prompted by the concept of making a closed circuit from production to distribution, many production sectors and units have also engaged directly in trading businesses, thus increasing circulation costs and making it impossible to distribute supplies and goods according to plan.

To reorganize the organized market, first of all we must rationally readjust the division of trade business among various sectors. The principle we must follow in carrying out such a readjustment is to concentrate the functions of organizing and managing the circulation of goods in those ministries responsible for this task. On their part, the ministries charged with production work should concentrate on the task of organizing and managing production.

Among the organizations in charge of circulation themselves, the division of territorial areas and categories of goods must be based on economic efficiency. The situation where too many leading agencies simultaneously conduct business with production establishments as well as where many state organizations deal in the same kind of goods with a single production establishment should be promptly corrected. Strict market order requires that those economic, cultural and social organizations not invested with trading functions absolutely refrain from arbitrarily engaging in business operations.

Along with the division of business responsibilities, the division of trade management duties should also be rationally readjusted. Division does not mean fragmentizing the market and partitioning the circulation of goods according to administrative echelons, thus making commodities flow through too many unnecessary intermediary levels, causing bottlenecks and upsetting prices. The socialist character of production and distribution demands that this state of partition be done away with and that uniformity of the markets throughout the country be guaranteed.

The system of trade organizations should be rationalized. Any organization which proves to be most efficient in certain kinds of businesses and which can circulate certain kinds of goods most economically should be put in charge of those kinds of businesses and goods. Thus, each echelon of administrative management does not absolutely need to have a trade organization of its own. A mechanical approach to organizational work will only result in a cumbersome, redundant and inefficient apparatus.

The most important feature of the division of trade management responsibilities is that each echelon of administrative management is entitled to control the commodity funds allocated to it under the state plan to help it fulfill its task. The central echelon manages important commodities coming under the general distribution plan for the entire country or for many provinces and cities. The local echelons -- provinces, municipalities, cities, precincts and districts -- manage the commodity funds entrusted to them, including the goods distributed to them by the upper echelon and the goods locally produced and collected which the upper echelon allow the local echelons to keep to ensure the people's material and cultural life. To this must be added the goods procured by the local echelons above the quotas assigned by the upper echelon.

An important distinction should be made here: Managing the commodity funds and distributing and mobilizing goods are the functions of the administration at all levels, but trading in goods, procuring, wholesaling and retailing are the duties of business organizations. The administration at all echelons should use plans as the principal instrument in distributing and mobilizing goods. Business organizations should be organized and operate in conformity with the functions prescribed by the state. The key question and main aim of reorganizing the organized market is to make the socialist trade sector operate efficiently to gradually and steadily advance toward controlling wholesale and retail activities and service operations, thereby enabling the organized market system to replace the free market system.

The socialist trade sector should refrain from striving for profits only. It should not buy at high prices and resell at even higher prices, thus neglecting its price-controlling function and reducing its leading role in the market.

Both the state-operated and collective trade sectors should change their business methods. In collecting and controlling goods, the key measure is the application of two-way economic contracts. These sectors should buy at agreed-upon prices only when the state does not have enough supplies and goods to permit the signing of two-way contracts with producers, or when producers have no need for the supplies and goods the state can provide.

In distributing and retailing goods, the state-operated and collective trade sectors should do their utmost to supply all the kinds of necessary commodities in the amounts prescribed by the state. They should see to it that cadres, workers, civil servants, the armed forces and other qualified consumers can buy all the necessities at the directed retail prices fixed by the state. Only after fulfilling this task can they sell their goods at other prices to compete with the free market. They must strive to control more and more goods and must distribute them to the right consumers. They should use their economic might to control the market, struggle to hold market prices down, and gradually transform the market.

The state-operated and collective trade sectors should not allow themselves to become a force of the free market and an instrument for the sole purpose of making profits in business. The entire organized market in the country must be placed under unified management. The state has entrusted the Ministry of Home Trade with this task, which includes reorganizing trade agencies and operations in the domestic market, continuing to transform the private capitalist trade sector, and organizing small merchants.

To contribute to strengthening the organized trade sector's position, all state-operated and collective economic bodies should firmly maintain state discipline, combat lax management and step up the struggle against all negative phenomena within their organizations.

Protecting the state's supplies and goods and guarding its economic secrets must be regarded as part and parcel of the task of defending the revolution. All responsible organs should apply effective measures to plug any leak of state-owned supplies and goods to the free market and to manage the foreign-made goods brought in by private individuals.

The struggle against negative phenomena must become a mass movement. Wherever a negative phenomenon crops up a struggle must be waged against it, especially in such important places as supply and goods warehouses, ports, railway and bus stations, areas through which oil pipelines run, public means of transportation, production-installation and goods-collecting stations, and stores where state-imposed retail prices sharply differ with free-market prices.

The organized market must be reorganized and we are fully capable of doing it.

NHAN DAN 8 Dec Editorial

BK080731 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Dec 82

[NHAN DAN 8 December editorial: "Arrange Management and Transform the Free Market"]

[Text] At a time when the economy of our country is still composed of several elements and small, scattered and multifarious production still prevails, the existence of free market in some definite areas is unavoidable and necessary.

Participating in this free market are small merchants, people dealing in food catering and service business, production cooperatives and their members, individual producers and some workers and civil servants who circulate products from secondary family-based jobs or excess products after they have fulfilled their obligations or sale contracts with the state.

The free market is a part of the social market. If it is organized and administered well, it will contribute positively to circulating goods and supporting production and life, especially in areas where socialist trade has not been able to reach or is not much needed.

In the recent past, due to loose economic and state management, the free market has expanded in an unorganized manner, generating too many negative phenomena. The number of free traders has increased quickly and most of them neither register their trade nor pay taxes. Apart from enemy acts of sabotaging us on circulation and distribution fronts, speculation, smuggling and other illicit business activities have taken place almost openly. Illegal traders deal in quite a large number of goods placed under the unified state management control, which range from strategic materials to commodities fresh from factories or state depots. They have even marketed fake commodities some of which are harmful to consumers.

Noteworthy is that in many localities these illegal acts have taken place with impunity in the face of those bodies charged with market management such as the forces of state trade, taxation and public security. Through speculative pricing and evading taxes, the free traders have earned much higher incomes than people of other strata in society. They have been able to lead an easy life in luxury.

Along with the capitalist traders who are being revived, many new capitalists have emerged. These new capitalists, who have enriched themselves by engaging in speculation and smuggling activities, are eroding the assets of society and gnawing at the laboring people's money. State law, social ethics and public opinion will not allow this situation to exist any longer.

To reestablish socialist order in the market, along with restoring order in the organized market, it is necessary to resolutely arrange management and transform the free market. If we believe that capitalist elements are still permitted to exist in the economy, then their participation in the market is inevitable and consequently, the free market is also essential and of a capitalist nature. This means that the market is operated in accordance with the law of value and surplus value in a competitive and disorderly manner without any restriction. It is very erroneous to believe this. In socialism, the free market absolutely cannot be a component of capitalism.

Due to the actual historical conditions of the transition period, we tolerate and maintain within certain limits the existence of the capitalist component in the field of production but not in the field of distribution and circulation nor in the field of trade, let alone foreign trade. Right in the fields of production, far from being allowed to exist forever, the capitalist economic component must be constantly transformed step by step until it is finally eliminated. While some private businessmen are still engaging in certain business activities such as public catering and other services, this is permitted only on a limited basis and on the principle that their businesses will be gradually transformed and finally eliminated rather than being maintained permanently.

Under the new system, the free market must be considered part of the social market and it must be placed wholly under the supervision and control of the socialist state. The most important form of this supervision and control is the promulgation by the state of a policy on the management and circulation of the various items of goods. In principle, traders are not allowed to freely circulate those goods that fall under the state's unified management. However, depending on the characteristics of each type of product and on the socialist trade forces' capacity for controlling the sources of goods, the state allows traders to buy and sell certain goods in certain areas under certain forms; and under all circumstances, all businessmen -- be they collectives or individuals -- must register their businesses, pay taxes and comply with all regulations concerning state management and control.

It is necessary to promptly check and put an end to the private traders' practice of competing with state organizations in buying such commodities as grain and food and essential agricultural forestry and maritime products in major production areas. Private traders are not permitted to deal in technical supplies which are produced exclusively by state-run enterprises or imported by the state, such as machinery, equipment, gasoline and oil, chemicals, chemical fertilizer and insecticides. Nor are they permitted to undertake grain transactions that involve long-distance travel and to deal in such commodities as liquor, cigarettes and so forth.

The state has a clear-cut policy toward those who are engaging in trading activities on the free market. Bourgeois traders are being guided to shift to production. Those who are providing goods and services, which the state allows private individuals to deal in, are permitted to continue their activities on a limited basis, and they will be transformed by appropriate measures. For petty merchants, the most important problem is to rationally reorganize them; grant them a business permit, depending on whether the goods and services they offer need to be promoted or restricted; gradually introduce them to legal forms of businesses to facilitate their management and reeducation; and at the same time actively create conditions for gradually shifting part of them to production and services.

Production cooperatives, their members and private producers, after fulfilling their obligations and contracts to sell products to the state, are allowed to freely circulate the remainder of their products on the local market. Workers and civil servants are not permitted to engage in businesses of an exploitative nature such as speculation, usury and pooling of capital for profit-seeking purposes; but they are encouraged instead to engage in family sidelines involving artisan and handicraft production, livestock breeding, services and so forth.

Administrative management tasks must be strengthened. All traders must strictly abide by the state law on distribution and circulation and on market management by registering their business and goods' trade marks, stating the price, quality and weight of their goods. They must also follow various systems concerning taxation, credit, cost and other service rules and so forth.

In carrying out market management, a hard blow must be directed at speculators, smugglers, plunderers of state property and those who create confusion in prices and disruption of market and social order and security. Relying on the assistance provided by the people, we can discover and wipe out these unscrupulous people. They must understand that the period in which they can take advantage of various loopholes to make profits and get rich quick is almost over. They must now make a decision either to give up their illegal trade and live an honest life or go to jail.

The market is a place where goods are sold, purchased and circulated. It reflects part of the economic and social situation and the background of the state apparatus in market management.

Markets must be organized and managed satisfactorily. In each area, suitable markets must be planned and organized and their managerial organizations must be improved. Trade transactions between sellers and buyers must be integrated into markets, where order and effective management have been established. This will help eliminate the emergence of disorganized markets along footpaths and roadsides.

In the mountainous areas, efforts must be made to carefully organize markets in order to expand goods circulation, accelerate production and develop and improve the people's daily life.

Organizing, managing and improving the free market system is an urgent task. To carry out this task satisfactorily we must implement various uniform measures and policies and use various combined strengths, including the strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a decisive struggle which requires uniform supervision and must be carried out emphatically. Concrete achievements must be scored in each area and in circulating each kind of goods. Carrying out these tasks effectively is to contribute significantly to stabilizing prices, the circulation of money, production and the people's daily life and restoring socialist order in distribution and circulation.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAILS THAI BINH TAX OFFICE

BK080353 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] According to reports from the Finance Ministry and the Thai Binh provincial People's Committee, as of 26 October 1982 the industrial and trade tax sector of Thai Binh Province had fulfilled 102.5 percent of the legal taxation plan for 1982, some 65 days ahead of schedule.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers has decided to commend the cadres and personnel of Thai Binh Province's industrial and trade tax sector for being the first to fulfill the collection of industrial and trade taxes for 1982. This achievement is due to the fact that since the beginning of the year, Thai Binh Province's industrial and trade sector has stayed close to the targeted areas and industrial and trade installations by helping the cooperatives of handicrafts and artisan industry in their planning, financial and accounting tasks, in regulating the supply of raw and other materials, in ensuring the development of production and in fulfilling well the system of paying taxes to the state.

AUSTRALIAU.S. NUCLEAR CARRIERS TO BE ALLOWED TO BERTH

BK080905 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Australia is to allow the biggest American nuclear-powered warships to berth in its ports. Changes agreed to by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defense Department will allow ships with more than two reactors, such as the aircraft carrier USS Nimitz, to dispense with the use of standby tugs.

Defense Minister Sinclair told Federal Parliament that regulations set in 1976 governing visits by nuclear-powered warships had been changed but still set very high safety standards. Sinclair said that under the new arrangements the ships would be allowed to leave and enter Australian ports only during daylight and good visibility and Australian officials would constantly monitor for radiation while the ships remained in port.

Opposition spokesman on defense Scholes told Parliament the government had failed to explain why the changes have been necessary.

ANTHONY VIEWS U.S. HOUSE DECISION ON URANIUM

BK031722 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Australia has applauded a decision by the U.S. House of Representatives to reject new limits on American imports of uranium. The acting prime minister, Mr Anthony, says the decision is a major defeat for forces in Congress seeking to protect less competitive American uranium miners.

The import restriction measures will now go back to the American Senate. However, Mr Anthony says the strong vote makes it unlikely they will be adopted by Congress for the time being at least. He says the decision strongly backed by the Reagan administration will benefit American consumers and remove a threat of disruption in the world uranium market. Mr Anthony says any other decision would have amounted to a reversal of the Reagan administration policy to end all restrictions on uranium imports by next year.

JAPAN WARNED NOT TO HARM TRADE INTERESTS

BK071404 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Australia has warned it will oppose any bilateral trade deals Japan might make that are considered harmful to Australia's interests. Australia's Ambassador to Japan Sir Neil Currie, who made the comment in a speech at the National Press Club in Tokyo, also defended Australia's reliability and competitiveness as a supplier of food and raw materials.

Radio Australia's Tokyo correspondent Walter Hamilton reports that the Japanese Government is to present a new package of trade concessions next month in time for a planned visit by Prime Minister Nakasone to Washington. The measures will be in response to American demands for greater access to the Japanese market for a range of products, including beef.

Sir Neil Currie said Australia would oppose strongly any inclination it saw in Japan to make bilateral concessions to other countries at the expense of Australia's market for farm and mining products. He said no other country could supply those things to Japan as effectively, economically and reliably as Australia. The ambassador said Japan's relationship with Australia was complimentary, not competitive, and Japan should keep this in mind when it was buffeted by international trade pressures.

AIR FORCE TO PURCHASE HERCULES TANKERS

BK031017 Jakarta OANA in English 0720 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Jakarta, Dec. 3 (ANTARA-OANA) -- The Indonesian Air Force will be purchasing Hercules tankers in the 1983-84 budget year, to increase effectiveness of air combat operations. This was said by Air Force Chief Marshal Ashadi Cahyadi during a hearing with Parliament here Thursday.

With the tankers, he said, the operational capacity of combat aircraft, such as the A4 Skyhawk, will be considerably increased. Although Indonesia has a wide land area, only very few bases could be used by aircraft such as the A4 Skyhawk. With the Hercules tankers around, he said, efficiency could be increased, and time as well as expenses could be saved.

The air force has also plans to purchase Boeings for maritime patrol operations. With the patrol planes, all of Indonesia's sea territorial waters could be effectively detected.

The air force will also be purchasing anti-aircraft guns and land-to-air missiles for strengthening base defence potential.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES UN VOTING ON EAST TIMOR

BK061730 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1220 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] New York, December 5 (ANTARA -OANA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has described the result of voting on the East Timor issue at the UN General Assembly recently as "very encouraging for Indonesian interest," considering that Portugal had launched a great diplomatic campaign to rally votes against Indonesia before the voting.

Mokhtar expressed his satisfaction when he was questioned by ANTARA after he had met with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar at the UN headquarters Friday.

The Indonesian foreign minister said he had discussed at the meeting with Perez de Cuellar on the Kampuchean issue, particularly the possible follow-up to the resolution on the matter which had gained a big support in the General Assembly. He said he also briefed the secretary general on the result of his talk with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr in Vienna on the issue. Willibald Pahr is the president of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

Mokhtar commented there is no need for Indonesia to be too enthusiastic over the international conference before there is any sign of new development. "We are of the opinion that a conference on Kampuchea should be staged only if some tangible results could be expected from it," he added.

Mokhtar in his talk with Perez de Cuellar also touched on the humanitarian aspect of the East Timor issue, in which various UN agencies had been involved including UNICEF and the Indonesian Red Cross. He told the UN secretary general that the humanitarian aspect of the problem had all been submitted to the International Red Cross, thus all questions concerning the matter would best be referred to the Red Cross authority.

The foreign minister explained the problem of the repatriation of Portuguese citizens from East Timor had also been referred to the International Red Cross. For years Indonesia had tried through a third country to get Portugal cooperation on this matter but Portugal continued to refuse to accept those Portuguese who still remain in East Timor. Now Indonesia has formally asked for the help of the Red Cross.

"I have to make this point clear to the secretary general," Mokhtar told ANTARA. "Portugal all this time had tried to give the impression that it was Indonesia which had been refusing to resolve the humanitarian problem."

He added Indonesia had exerted all efforts to try to resolve the problem. Indonesia also believes that these Portugese private individuals should not become victims of any political conflict. "Therefore it is untrue as Portugal accuses that Indonesia has been unwilling to resolve the problem. We now hope the International Red Cross would be able to help," he said.

In the voting on the East Timor issue in the U.N. General Assembly 50 countries were for Portugal and 48 for Indonesia. Therefore the issue had been debated again as Portugal had wished.

Mokhtar commented the difference of votes that favour Portugal had this year decreased to only two. He added two countries, however, were absent and did not vote, namely, St. Vincent and Comoros. Happily, these two countries had already sent letters to Perez de Cuellar stating that they support the Indonesian position. Thus next year, if the voting countries maintain the positions they had adopted this year in the General Assembly, the East Timor issue would be considered resolved and no more debate would be held on it in the U.N. forum.

Mokhtar said this situation is very encouraging, considering that before the voting this year Portugal had launched a big diplomatic offensive to gain support for its position. This offensive involved Portugal's own prime minister, two other cabinet ministers and nine former ambassadors. "For the coming year, we will of course exert efforts to retain the votes we've won. Not only that, we will also work hard to win more votes," the Indonesian foreign minister said. But Indonesia must continue to beware of new tactics from Portugal, he admonished.

There is also the possibility that Portugal would see there is no longer any benefit for it to continue hostility against Indonesia and that it would be best to truly want a final resolution to the East Timor issue. "In this connection we would signal to Portugal that if it would leave its past hostile tactics, they could hope for a positive response from Indonesia. They must not, on one side, say they want to negotiate, but on the other side do things not consistent with what they say. Such a tactic we could not accept," he said.

Mokhtar said to convince other countries on Indonesia's position, he will be travelling again to several other countries this year. He had been to many countries these past two years on the same mission.

BRIEFS

USE OF FRENCH SATELLITE -- Yogyakarta, December 1 (ANTARA) -- Indonesia will take part in the utilization of the French made 'Spot' satellite which is scheduled to be launched into its orbit in 1984. In relation with the plan to cooperate with France in the utilization of the 'Spot' satellite, a workshop on the application of remote-sensing system is being held here on November 30 and December 1. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0908 GMT 1 Dec 82 BK]

MALAYSIAFRENCH EMBASSY CLARIFIES RULING ON IMPORTS

BK081007 Hong Kong AFP in English 0946 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 8 (AFP) -- The recent ruling on the use of French language on documents relating to imports into France was neither discriminatory nor constituted a barrier to importation, the French Embassy said here today. A clarification issued by the embassy on the ruling followed official and press criticism here that the new rules were a non-tariff barrier to imports.

Malaysian Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen described the French action as deplorable when developing countries like Malaysia were fighting for free trade within the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The issue is expected to figure in the discussions to be held here on Monday between the visiting French prime minister, Pierre Mauroy and Malaysian Government leaders.

In a press release giving the clarification, the embassy said that the law was aimed at "utilisation of the French language and the protection of the consumer."

An embassy press release said that in passing this law, the French Government hoped to protect the interest of the French consumer who must be fully aware and informed of the nature of the product he buys.

THAI-MALAYSIAN BORDER COMMITTEE MEETS

BK241202 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Malaysia and Thailand have agreed to intensify their operations along the border to ensure the total elimination of the communist terrorist threat in the border areas. The agreement was reached during the regional border committee meeting held in Penang today.

A joint statement issued after the meeting says the security forces' operations along the Malaysian-Thai border had resulted in success. These operations will be intensified in order to deny the communist terrorists sanctuary.

The meeting was jointly chaired by the general officer commanding in chief peninsular Malaysia, Major General Datuk Hashim Mohamed Ali, and the commanding general of the Fourth Army in south Thailand, Lieutenant General Han Linanon.

Maj Gen Datuk Hashim says communist terrorist activities along the Malaysian-Thai border are of low intensity. This is because of the constant vigilance by Malaysian and Thai security forces.

BRIEFS

OANA NEWS EXCHANGE -- THE ORGANIZATION OF ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS AGENCIES, OANA, has reached agreement with two news exchange links that will enable OANA news to reach 50 countries in Africa and 14 in Latin America and the Caribbean. The agreements were reached in principle at meetings in Tunis on 13 November with the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, PANA, and the Latin American group of news agencies, ASIN. The news exchange between OANA and PANA will begin soon after PANA starts operation, probably in March 1983. The news exchange with ASIN is expected to begin in a month or two. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Nov 82 BK]

NEW INDONESIAN CONSULATES -- Malaysia will open two more consulates in Indonesia this month. They will be set up at Pekanbaru in Sumatera and Pontianak in Kalimantan. The parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur today that the consulates will assist in various matters covering trade, industry and tourism and will also cooperate with Indonesian authorities to curb piracy. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Nov 82 BK]

SINGAPORE

DHANABALAN ON ARMS SUPPLY TO KHMER FORCES

BK071425 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] In a written answer to a question tabled by the member for Anson, Mr J.B. Jeyaretnam, the foreign minister, Mr S. Dhanabalan, said public disclosure of information on the supply of arms to the Kampuchean patriots can only help the Vietnamese.

He said Vietnam would like to know if arms are being supplied to the resistance forces, who the suppliers are, the kind of arms being given, how they are supplied and the conditions of their supply. Mr Jayaretnam had asked if Singapore had supplied arms to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] in Kampuchea, what it supplied and the conditions of supply.

Mr Dhanabalan says he thinks that Mr Jeyaretnam's question is meant to mobilize support for the Kampucheans and not to provide the Vietnamese with information, which is now denied them. It will be valuable to the Vietnamese to quell the growing pressure of Khmer resistance forces.

He says Mr Jeyaretnam should know that Singapore, together with ASEAN and the overwhelming majority of UN members, support the struggle of the Kampuchean people to free their country from Vietnamese occupation.

Singapore has, together with like-minded countries, worked to bring political, diplomatic and economic pressure on Vietnam. He says these efforts have helped the Kampuchean patriots in their struggle against 200,000 well-equipped Vietnamese soldiers.

Mr Dhanabalan also pointed out that the Vietnamese, for security reasons, have never disclosed the actual quantity of military assistance they received from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

10 Dec 82

